FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ITALIAN 'INTERFERENCE' ALLEGEDLY TO BE PROTESTED

PY022317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2208 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM) -- It was learned from aurthorized San Martin Palace sources in connection with the antisubversion document released by the armed forces that the Argentine Government will allegedly submit a forceful note of protest to the Italian Government regarding what the Argentine Government considers unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of our country. It was stated that the Argentine Government will allegedly also express its annoyance about the unusual procedure chosen by the highest-ranking Italian authority to express his concerns, which consisted of making slanderous statements to the press about the Argentine Government.

It was stated in Foreign Ministry circles that the Argentine Government adheres to international law and shows the respect due between sovereign states.

Rome Envoy Submits Protest

PY031317 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1248 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari announced that Argentine Ambassador to Italy Rodolfo Luchetta presented early this morning "a strong protest" to the Italian Government for its reaction to the Argentine document on the struggle against subversion saying that this is "an interference in the internal affairs" of the country.

Aguirre Lanari made this announcement to the reporters waiting for him at the Ezeiza Airport shortly after arriving from New Delhi.

Italian Envoy Called to Palace

PY031819 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1418 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- Italian Ambassador Sergio Conciancich refused to make any statements about the meeting, which lasted only 10 minutes, that he had with Arnoldo Listre, the Foreign Ministry's Director General for Policy.

The diplomat arrived at San Martin Palace just before 1100 [1400 GMT], where he was taken directly to Listre's office for a meeting that had been requested by Listre according to the diplomat.

Conciancich refused to answer questions on the verbal protest submitted by his government on the document that refers to the missing people or on the alleged offer to mediate with Great Britain on the Malvinas Islands, indicating that it was the Foreign Ministry that had to report on that matter.

Rome Envoy May Be Recalled

PY031806 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- Military sources leaked the fact today that Argentina will probably recall its ambassador to Italy, Rear Adm Rodolfo Luccheta, retired, in view of the attitude that the authorities of that country have adopted regarding the so-called final document drafted by the Military Junta on the war against subversion and terrorism, which was released last Thursday.

It has also been reported that an evaluation is being made on the possibility of suspending commitments with Italian firms [Yacyreta Project] that have been awarded important works until the situation is satisfactorily resolved.

Pertini Answers Charges

PY031847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Rome, 3 May (AFP) -- A communique released by the presidency disclosed that Italian President Sandro Pertini today answered the Argentine authorities' charge of interference by stating that he had protested in defense of human rights and the memory of those unarmed human beings who had been the victims of a horrible death.

The communique points out that in a letter addressed to Argentine President Lt Gen Reynaldo Bignone, Pertini had claimed that his intervention was legitimate.

The communique points out that in a memorandum sent to the Italian Foreign Relations Ministry the Argentine Government had energetically protested the terms used by President Pertini in a telegram of protest sent last Saturday after the Argentine Government announced that all missing persons should be considered dead.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ITALIAN PROTEST, MEDIATION

PY040130 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari at Ezeiza International Airport upon return from New Delhi on 3 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Aguirre Lanari] I am very pleased because there is no doubt that more notice is being taken of Argentina in the world and this is very good for our country and our interests.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, during your absence, the Italian Government offered itself as a mediator between Argentina and Great Britain aimed at rapprochement between the two countries so as to discuss issues related to the Malvinas. What do you think of this Italian move? Do you think Italy could become a mediator?

[Answer] I do not want to make any predictions. Any attempts at finding a solution to this conflict -- naturally keeping in mind that this is a dispute involving sovereignty, a sovereignty we will never renounce -- will be welcome. We are searching, through diplomatic channels, for ways to find a solution. In this regard we have sought support from the international community in the United Nations. The presence of Argentina in the various international organizations always represents support for our legitimate aspirations.

[Question] Are you aware of this mediation proposal?

[Answer] Yes, I am aware of it. However, I do not know how this mediation might take place. Obviously there is Italian interest, but I am not aware of the results.

[Question] Mr Minister, regarding the Malvinas, the "Lago Lacar" made a trip on the anniversary of the first battle. What repercussions is this having and are there any changes in Europe regarding last year's opinion of the Argentine position?

[Answer] Well, I have been traveling from India, therefore [words indistinct] I have not yet been able to get a complete picture. I want to be honest. In reality, I have been traveling for 2 days. However, there is no doubt that we are doing what is right. We cannot fail to pay homage. The government ceremony paying homage has a significant meaning for all of us. We are doing what is right. The whole world should know that the Argentine Republic has not stopped and will not stop in its legitimate claims over the Malvinas Islands. Therefore, we are honoring our dead and our combatants in the appropriate manner.

[Question] The EEC announced that it was going to release a communique criticizing the Argentine Government document regarding the missing persons. Italy has sent a note rejecting the document regarding the missing persons. Spain is also reportedly preparing a note.

[Answer] I would like to say regarding the Italian note that the Argentine ambassador to Italy submitted a strong protest this morning rejecting the terms of the Italian note because, obviously, this cannot be tolerated. It is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Argentine Republic.

[Question] Do you remember, or does the Foreign Ministry remember, if there was any claim from the Italian Government when the subversives murdered (Salustro) and other well-known Italian citizens?

[Answer] I do not remember. It would be worthwhile to remember these things.

[Question] Was the Italian rejection of the document made through a note to the Foreign Ministry or a telegram to President Bignone?

[Answer] To my knowledge it was a telegram, the arrival of which was delayed. I believe the telegram arrived yesterday; I am not sure because I have only just been informed. Prior to this there was a verbal message from the Italian Government.

[Question] Was the telegram sent by the Italian president?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you think this will complicate relations with Europe, considering that you worked very hard to strengthen these relations?

[Answer] We are doing what is right. The world has to know that Argentina will not accept any interference in its sovereign and legitimate rights. We advocate the principle of noninterference. We practice it and we also want others to practice it. These are rules of international law, rules which the Argentine Republic will not allow to be violated [words indistinct].

VATICAN PROTESTS JUNTA DOCUMENT ON MISSING

PY031830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Vatican City, 3 May (AFP) -- Today the Vatican harshly and sadly protested the Argentine military junta's decision to declare all those persons missing as dead.

In an official commentary published on the front page of L'OBSERVATORE ROMANO, the Vatican pointed out that many countries the world over made a public protest after the publication of the communique announcing the surprising Argentine decision.

The newspaper states that even those countries which would like to understand what the Argentine authorities say about the mistakes made during those terrible years cannot accept a decision which raises even more alarming questions.

PERONISTS RESPOND TO SUBVERSION DOCUMENT

PY032200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- The National Council of the Justicialist Party and the 62 Organization has pointed out that, with the release yesterday of the military junta document on the struggle against subversion, the armed forces have taken a path which should lead them to a more in-depth and broad self-criticism and a definite commitment to strictly abide by the National Constitution and the law.

In a document released this afternoon the council points out that violence and terrorism were not the exclusive heritage of our country but a scourge which appeared in various parts of the world and that Argentina, upon the inauguration of the new constitutional regime, should strictly abide by the Constitution and the law.

The Justicialist Party and 62 Organization's leadership then point out that the document issued last night does not meet expectations nor does it contribute an answer to the inquiries which derive from the campaign against subversion.

The document then states that it has been acknowledged that the constitutional government presided over by Isabel Peron opportunely enacted the legal tools which were supposed to regulate repression against subversion, by which the armed forces should have abided. The document notes that certain countries have successfully overcome similar challenges. It then goes on to point out that within a state of law we do not accept any conditions except those which are in keeping with the balanced functioning of the constitutional power.

The document entitled "Reflections Over the Document Issued by the Armed Forces" ends by pointing out that Justicialism has never sought revenge and will not turn the banners of human rights, which are the heritage of all Argentine citizens without exception, into a corrosive rhetoric which will hinder national unity and the conciliation of the Argentine citizens which should take place in keeping with the law, with truth, and with justice.

BUENOS AIRES HERALD ON ITALIAN INTERMEDIARY ROLE

PY022317 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 May 83 p 1

[Text] Italy's ambassador to Argentina, Sergio Conciancich, said that his country would be willing to "play some kind of (mediating) role" between Argentina and Great Britain inthe Malvinas issue, if "Argentina will accept the offer," reliable Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

According to the sources, Conciancich told Arnoldo Listre, the Argentine Foreign Ministry policy director general, that the Italian ambassador in London would be meeting within the next few days with British Foreign Office Minister for Latin America Cranley Onslow. The Italian ambassador reportedly has expressed his government's concern over the situation in the South Atlantic to the British Foreign Office and suggested that Great Britain make some kind of "positive gesture" towards Argentina.

This step might include the elmination or the reduction of the exclusion zone the British Government has established around the Malvinas Islands. The Italian diplomat also reportedly told the Foreign Office that this should be done before Argentina's forthcoming national elections, in an effort to moderate or tone down the political feelings here surrounding the Malvinas problem.

Conciancich indicated that in order for London to offer this "positive gesture" Argentina must first make a formal statement to the effect that it has ended all hostilities, the sources said.

During the meeting Conciancich had with Listre last Wednesday the ambassador expressed his government's concern about the proposed trip to the Malvinas by the relatives of soldiers killed on the islands during last year's war with Britain, for fear the voyage might provoke another incident which would hamper further negotiations.

GROUP CLAIMS CHILEANS ACTING AS BRITISH SPIES

PY291935 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Apr p 11

[Text] The so-called "Commando 2 de Abril" yesterday claimed there was an espionage ring in Buenos Aires of Chileans acting on behalf of the British. A man telephoned the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS New Agency and identified himself as a member of the underground group. He said they were now in the process of identifying these spies. The man added they had identified a woman named Lidia Evans, who had been living in the Constitution District of Buenos Aires but had since fled. This commando group, whose activities have so far been revealed as a result of anonymous telephone calls, achieved notoriety about a month ago when it claimed responsibility for a letter-bomb addressed to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This was intercepted by a security guard at No 10 Downing St.

'NEW CABINET CRISIS' FOLLOWS LUPO RESIGNATION

PY032255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Javier Lupo Gamarra provoked a new cabinet crisis today submitting his resignation. In his statement to the press, Lupo Gamarra said that he had submitted his resignation 15 days ago and had reiterated his decision to President Siles Zuazo today.

Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado also resigned from his post 2 weeks ago, but President Siles Zuazo rejected his resignation. The minister of industry and commerce was publicly criticized during Labor Day demonstrations for belonging to the influential Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen [CEPB].

MNRI LEADER ON COUP POSSIBILITIES, RUMORS

PY040116 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] If the negotiations between the government and the mineworkers on the commagement system to be implemented in Comisol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] fail, a referendum should be held with the participation of every sector of the country. This statement was made to Panamericana by Manuel Cardenas Mayo, leader of the Alvarez Plata faction of the MNRI [National Revolutionary movement of the Left] congressional group. Cardenas Mayo said that there are no possibilities of a military coup at this stage of the democratic process because the members of the Armed Forces are consciously defending and seeing to the consolidation of the democratic process restored in October 1982.

He stated, however, that some political sectors are trying to impress and convince the Armed Forces that there is disorder and anarchy within the democratic process and that it is necessary to erradicate this social evil.

[Begin recording] You are right. This afternoon, during the interpellation of two ministers of the Communist Party, a tendentious rumor that the Cochabamba garrison had revolted was spread. This is absolutely false, and the report is highly tendentious and prejudicial. [end recording]

The MNRI leader concluded by stating that national opinion is extremely concerned over this last aspect.

FIRST GOVERNMENT-MINEWORKERS MEETING POSITIVE

PY302345 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The first meeting held by government authorities and members of the mineworkers federation has been termed positive. In effect, members of the democratic regime and union leaders have reiterated their positions regarding workers comanagement in Comisol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] which was intervened on 19 April by the Miners Federation of bolivia [FSTMB].

Government authorities and leaders of the FSTMB agreed that the results of the first meeting held in this regard today had been positive.

The government commission attending the meeting was made up of Felix Rospigliosi Nieto, executive secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR), Labor Minister Roberto Arnez Villaroel, Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado and (Renmi Rosales Lopez), political advisor of the presidency. The FSTMB was represented by Juan Lechin Oquendo, Simon Reyes Rivera, Victor Lopez Arias, (Edgar Ramirez), and Filemon Escobar.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the FSTMB, stated that all the details of the FSTMB intervention in Comibol were explained during the meeting and that the decisions made at the extraordinary meeting held by the FSMTB were ratified.

Mines Minister Carlos Barragan stated that the meeting held by the government and the mineworkers this afternoon and been positive. He noted that there had been agreements over the need to implement the workers comanagement in Comibol although no agreement was reached on whether the workers would have a 50 or more percent participation in the comanagement. The minister pointed out that the meeting on this issue will continue next Wednesday.

UNIFICATION MOVE SEEN IN RULING FACTION

PY040320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Today, the two antagonistic factions of the ruling National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), which is headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, took an important step toward their unification by organizing a joint executive board within the Chamber of Deputies. One of the main MNRI leaders stated that the MNRI's unification, the splintering of which seriously affected the present government in view of the overwhelming majority of the conservative opposition, "will improve our parliamentary force."

The MNRI, which is the main party of the ruling coalition, the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], has two factions that recognize Siles Zuazo's leadership. The progovernment faction is made up of the majority of the ministers and it is headed by Foreign Minister Mario Velarde and Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana. The other dissident faction is headed by Deputies Jorge Gallardo Lozada and Manuel Cardenas and by Senator Federico Alvarez Plata, former minister of Siles Zuazo's administration.

The MNRI's unification might pave the way for a reunification of the UDP.

The Movement of the Revolutionary Left headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora withdrew from the government on 20 January 1983 due to a major disagreement with Siles Zuazo's party on government policy.

FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM MEXICO VISIT 29 APR

PY300209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo arrived tonight in Brasilia from Cancun after a 3-day official visit to Mexico. The Brazilian president was met at the airport by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who was acting president during his absence.

Planning Minister on Trip

PY300215 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Planning Minister Delfin Netto said today in Cancun that the visit to Mexico was a success and that it has confirmed that countries that are having difficulties have a margin, a certain potentiality, to mutually help each other.

According to Netto, Brazil and Mexico are adopting similar policies to combat inflation and unemployment and that the initial steps that have been taken by the two countries will help the struggle in this respect.

Mines Minister's Comments

PY031442 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today reported in Brasilia that Mexico would like to buy Brazilian sugar, aluminum bars and soybeans immediately. According to Cals, who discussed several proposals during President Figueiredo's visit to Mexico, in the medium term the Mexican Government will import semimanufactured steel products and will use the services of Brazilian construction, engineering and service companies. In the short term, Mexico will supply 20,000 barrels of oil daily in addition to the 60,000 barrels of oil daily it is providing under the mutual credit system.

In an exchange agreement, the Mexican Government has committed itself to importing Brazilian products to increase bilateral trade and to balance the Mexican-Brazilian trade balance.

Through the Rio Doce Valley Company, Brazil will participate in the installation of an iron pellet plant which will use Brazilian iron ore and Mexican gas. The adaptation of Altamira port is also being studied so it can receive ships carrying products from Carajas [Brazilian iron ore region].

NATIONAL SECURITY AREAS MAY BE REDUCED TO 30

PY300230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] In Cancun, Gen Danilo Venturini, secretary general of the National Security Council, stated that President Figueiredo really wants to reduce the number of municipalities that are considered to be national security areas.

Minister Venturini said that there is a total of 106 municipalities, and that this number can be reduced to just over 30, thus, only the strictly necessary municipalities will remain security areas. He stated that for this to come about it will be necessary to change the legislation, which is currently being studied.

PLANES IN LIBYAN CARGO ARE CSSR TRAINERS

PY032332 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia sources have confirmed that the two dismantled jets found abroad the two Ilyushin Il-76-T in Manaus are CSSR-made L-39Z0 Albatross models, which have been used by Libya for many years. The L-39Z0 Albatross is a basic and advanced training plane that has been well-received in the international market. More than 1,000 units have been produced and are operating in 14 countries.

ALITALIA TO TRANSPORT LIBYAN ARMS SHIPMENT

PY302232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Presidential spokesman Carlos Atilos confirmed in Brasilia today that the Brazilian Government has contracted the Italian Alitalia Airline to transport the arms seized from the four Libyan airplanes held in the Brazilian airports of Manaus and Recife to Tripoli.

The Italian airplane, a Boeing 747, will first land in Manaus, capital of Amazonas State, where three Libyan Ilyushin airplanes carrying arms, ammunition, explosives and Czechoslovak-made airplanes for the Nicaraguan Sandinist government are being held. This Boeing will then fly to Recife, capital of Pernambuco State, northeastern area of the country, to load the cargo of a Libyan Hercules C-130 being held there.

The Italian cargo plane, which flies the Rome-New York-Rome route, can carry up to 100 tons of cargo, but if any problems should occur, Alitalia can deploy other airplanes to transport the arms.

It was reported in Manaus that the 39 crewmembers of the Libyan airplanes have until next Wednesday to leave the country, according to a deadline established by the Brazilian Government.

MILITARY PLANES MAY BE SOLD TO HONDURAS

FL291305 Bridgetown CANA in English 1254 GMT 29 Apr 83

[By Walker Simon]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, April 29, CANA-REUTER -- Brazil, which last week frustrated a Libyan arms shipment to Nicaragua, hopes to sell 10 military aircraft to Honduras, Nicaragua's chief antagonist, a senior Brazilian official said yesterday. Ozires Silva, president of the Brazilian aircraft company Embraer,told REUTERS his firm was negotiationg the sale of eight military training planes and two maritime patrol aircraft to Honduras. He estimated the deal at more than 15 million dollars.

Silva, who is accompanying Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on a four-day state visit to Mexico, said the sale would represent a breakthrough to the Central American market. "We have been discussing this sale for 12 months but the Hondurans have not yet said whether they will buy the planes," he said. Silva added the Banco do Brasil would provide special export financing for the sale once final agreement had been reached.

Embraer, a company largely owned by the Brazilian state, has exported some 200 planes to 26 countries since 1975, including Bolivia and Chile, he said.

PLAN TO EXPLORE FOR NICARAGUAN OIL SHELVED

FL301310 Bridgetown CANA in English 1215 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, April 30, CANA-REUTER -- Brazil's state-owned oil company Petrobras has shelved plans to explore for oil in Nicaragua, Petrobras president Shigeaki Ueki said. He told REUTERS yesterday that his firm had indefinitely postponed a project to drill for oil in Nicaragua's Pacific coast waters, where he said there were promising prospects of finding crude. He said Petrobras suspended the project when the Venezuelan Government, which was to have participated, pulled out of the venture. Ueki added that Brazil alone lacked the investment funds necessary to launch the exploration effort. He said, however, that this company had the resouces to continue exploration projects in military-ruled Guatemala as well as Angola and China.

Ueki was in Mexico as part of a delegation accompanying President Joao Figueiredo on a four-day state visit which ended today.

Brazil's offer to explore for oil in Nicaragua, followed by the decision to shelve the project, spotlights conflicting strands in its policy towards the country's left-wing leaders. Brazil has shown support for Nicaragua but has also apparently ignored its overriding concern for military security.

Last week, Brazil grounded four Libyan transport planes with arms for Nicaragua though Nicaragua said the arms were needed for its defence. Brazil said it would return to Libya.

Largely unnoticed in the arms controversy were Brazil's efforts to sell to 10 military aircraft to Honduras, Nicaragua's chief antagonist and the strongest U.S. ally in the region. Nicaragua is already alarmed by the Honduran Air Force, rated by Western experts as the strongest in Central America.

But Brazil has kept 33 million dollar trade line open to Nicaragua which has used it to finance imports of badly-needed farm machinery and buses, a Brazilian spokesman said. Moreover Brazil said the U.S. should resume economic aid to Nicaragua.

Western diplomats said Nicaragua sorely needed foreign aid to find oil, especially because its dollar-short government can no longer meet its crude imports bill promptly.

SURINAME'S ALIBUX DISCUSSES AID OFFERS

PY021938 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 May 83 p 14

[By Oscar Valporto]

[Excerpts] Paramaribo -- A Surinamese delegation will visit Brazil in mid-May to discuss the conditions of Brazil's aid to Suriname and the details of the programs to be developed. This information was released by Surinamese Prime Minister Errol Alibux, who confirmed that several countries such as Cuba, India and Libya have already offered aid to Suriname but that the grounds for the agreements have not yet been discussed.

Errol Alibux admitted that Suriname is enduring a serious economic crisis from which it will only be able to "pull out with the help of friendly countries.' The prime minister confirmed that Cuba had offered aid, but that no details for the cooperation had been set.

Commander Daysi Bouterse, one of the main leaders of the military coup and Suriname's strongman, visited Libya last year. On that occasion he met with Al'Qadhdhafi, with whom he discussed aid for his country.

BRIZOLA OPTIMISTIC AFTER MEETING WITH FIGUEIREDO

PY031840 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] After having dismissed the idea of his running for president and having received the promise that Rio de Janeiro State will not run short of federal aid and resources, Governor Leonel Brizola left Planalto Palace feeling very optimistic and with a good impression of President Figueiredo.

[Begin relay from Brasilia] Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola was the last governor of the opposition to be received at Planalto Palace. He also met with Joao Leitao de Abreu, chief of the civilian household of the presidency, who assured him that the government will not discriminate against Rio de Janeiro State. Brizola, who spent more than 1 hour in the Justice Ministry, stated during an interview later that it would be illogical to think of running for the presidency in 1985, and criticized Deputy Paulo Maluf.

Brizola revealed that he and President Fegueiredo agreed on the need to restrain ill [political] feelings in order to overcome the economic crisis.

[Begin Brizola recording] [Words indistinct] to restrain ill feelings and establish an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding at all levels of public administration. We also agreed that despite disagreements over various issues, particularly regarding our political beliefs, we should set aside our differences in order to reach understandings that will be concrete and favorable for cooperation for the benefit of the public interests. [end relay]

COMMUNIST PARTY SEEKS LEGALIZATION ON LABOR DAY

PY021610 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpt] Labor Day in Sao Paulo was celebrated at the Praca da Se.

The ceremony was attended by only 2,000 persons, instead of the 10,000 expected by the commission in charge of organizing the gathering, which ended up in a demonstration by the Communist Party of Brazil [PC do B] which took advantage of the occasion to demand its legalization.

ZAMBRANO SIGNS JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH USSR

PA032005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2011 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Caracas, 1 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela and the Soviet Union have called for an end to foreign interference in Central America and the Caribbean and respect for the sovereign right of each country to decide its destiny.

A joint communique released in Caracas, after a 3-day visit to the USSR by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, indicates that both parties advocated diplomatic and peaceful means to resolve regional conflicts.

"Both parties expressed serious concern over the increasing tension in Central America and the Caribbean and declared that regional peace and security can be secured by respecting the sovereign right of each nation to decide its own destiny without foreign interference," the communique read.

Zambrano, who visited the Soviet Union from 24 to 30 April, discussed the latest peace initiatives for Central America undertaken by the so-called "Contadora Group" composed of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama.

Venezuela had previously shared views with the United States on policy in Central America, particularly through substantial support to the government of Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador, but now advocates noninterference in the region.

Havana Reports

PA010203 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR and Venezuela have agreed on the urgent need to limit and reduce the arms race endangering world peace, and have exposed their concern over the growing tension in Central America and the Caribbean. This was stated in the joint communique made public in Moscow at the end of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano's official visit to the USSR. During his visit Zambrano met with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides said that the main task of all states at present is to step up efforts for the prevention of nuclear war and for the preservation and consolidation of detente. Venezuela and the USSR both advocated the prohibition of chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons, and the nonemplacement of weapons of any type in outer space. They also affirmed their solidarity with the peoples struggling for their independence, and expressed their desire for the elimination of all forms of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Zambrano informed Gromyko on the efforts being conducted by Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama aimed at finding a solution for Central America's problems through political dialogue. They both stressed that the way to consolidate peace and security in Central America is through respect for the sovereign right of the peoples to decide their own destinies without foreign intervention, and their right to freely dispose of their natural resources.

'DECLARATION OF CANCUN' COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

PY040150 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Apr 83 p 18

[Text of the "Declaration of Cancun" signed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Brazilian President Joao Batista Figueiredo in Cancun, Mexico, on 29 April 1983]

[Text] In view of the international economic situation and the stagnation of the North-South dialogue, the presidents of Brazil and Mexico, meeting in Cancun, where the first meeting of chiefs of state on international cooperation for development was held, hereby declare:

"Brazil and Mexico share a deep concern over the serious deterioration of the world economic situation, which has dragged the international community into the most serious crisis since the 30's.

"The crisis has affected world economic growth, which in 1982 was negative. The crisis also brought a period of stagnation for Latin America, and in 1982, for the first time in almost 50 years, a drop in the region's GDP. It has accentuated the deterioration of trade, which in recent years amounted to 30 percent, and caused a drop in exports, which last year decreased 10 percent. Among other consequences, the crisis has led to a fast increase in foreign debts, which in Latin America already amount to approximately $300 billion.

"Recently, although limited and uncertain, there have been some signs of recovery in some developed countries. However, the effects of this recovery will not represent a sustained and stable recovery of the world economy and, especially, that of the developing countries, if trade barriers continue to be implemented and international cooperation continues to deteriorate.

"In view of this situation and the need to confront it, the presidents of Brazil and Mexico point out the importance of the following considerations:

"The crisis has affected the countries of the Third World in a disproportionate manner, thus placing their prospects for development at stake. World recession, the economic stagnation of the developed countries, and the contraction of international trade have caused Latin America to face increasing protectionist measures in the markets of the developed countries, high interest rates, a lack of financial resources, and a marked deterioration in its terms of trade in addition to other negative impacts.

"The region has had to resort to adjustment measures, at a high social and economic cost, in order to confront the serious foreign imbalance. The Latin American countries cannot allow these measures to cause, in the medium or long term, an economic recession and a continuous deterioration of wages which are already unsatisfactory. Therefore, they urgently demand effective actions to open the markets of developed countries for their exports and make available sufficient financial resources under adequate terms.

"The duration, scope and depth of the crisis prove that it is of a structural nature and reveals the deficiencies of the current international economic structure. Increasing economic integration is taking place, especially in the trade and financial sectors. The development and reactivation of the world economy will only be achieved through worldwide initiatives for international cooperation.

"It is not enough to merely acknowledge that interdependency subjects all nations to reciprocal economic influences. It is necessary to turn it into the agent for the transformation of the current international economic order. Therefore, the hasty development of the southern countries is necessary, not only to respond to their peoples' aspirations, but to contribute to the readjustment and modernization of the developed countries' economies, thus alleviating the accute problem of unemployment.

"It must be noted that the developing countries already have a dynamic and important participation in the various sectors of the world's economy. Approximately one third of the developed countries' exports go to the developing countries. In the United States one out of every six jobs in the industrial sector depends on those exports.

"Since at present, developing countries have a great need to import, the developed countries have an enormous potential for reactivating their economies on noninflationary bases by reactivating their large idle sectors. Therefore, the entire international community is interested in a free and dynamic trade system, which will take into account the developing countries' needs. It is important that the developed countries understand that the need to reverse the protectionist trend and carry out an internal readjustment of the noncompetitive sectors also responds to their own interests.

"One of the main issues necessary to restore the world economy and trade dynamism is the immediate release of sufficient financial resources under satisfactory conditions. In this regard, among other measures, it is necessary that the governments, international financial organizations, and the private banking sector adopt decisive actions to restore the flow of resources necessary to encourage development and finance trade, and do so with adequate coordination. Parallel to those measures it is necessary to take steps in order to reform the international monetary system as the developing countries have repeatedly proposed.

"In view of the seriousness of the world crisis, the presidents of Brazil and Mexico voice their belief that the conditions for a new phase of constructive North-South dialogue are maturing. The desire for negotiations and understandings, clearly revealed during the meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, represents an important contribution toward resuming dialogue and drawing up a program for economic reactivation and development. The sixth UNCTAD meeting will be the first opportunity for this.

"The presidents of Brazil and Mexico address, in particular, the chiefs of state or government of industrialized nations, who will meet in Williamsburg in May, in the hope that they will adopt a determined attitude and make international economic cooperation for development effective and efficiently confront the crisis.

"Lastly, taking into account the strong link between economic issues and political factors, they reiterated that the chiefs of state or government renew the necessary political impetus so that the international community may find a solution to the world economic problems and thus expand the prospects for peace and international security."

IPU APPROVES GOVERNMENT PEACE PROPOSAL

FL301720 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0620 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The proposal submitted by the Mexican delegation led by Deputy Humberto Lugo Gil concerning the Central American crisis was approved today by the Council of the IPU in Helsinki, Finland, the Senate of the republic announced here. The Council of the IPU approved the inclusion of the Mexican proposal in its agenda as a supplementary item on the recommendation of the IPU Executive Committee.

Speaking before the forum, Mexican Senator Victor Manzanilla Schaffer called on all the nations of the Central American region to use dialogue and negotiation to reduce tensions and establish the foundations for a permanent climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among states. In this connection, he urged all states to abstain from acts which could aggravate the situation and said that it was up to the members of the IPU, particularly those which make up the Latin American community, to analyze, support and contribute to the peace initiatives.

The heads of delegation from France, Venezuela, Morocco, Nicaragua and Panama also addressed the forum and expressed support for the Mexican proposal.

PSUM VOWS TO SEND VOLUNTEERS TO NICARAGUA

PA032134 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1858 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr [as received] (EFE) -- The Marxist United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) announced today that it is ready to send Mexican volunteers to fight in Nicaragua against the "anti-Sandinist invasion."

PSUM leader Gerardo Unzueta reported that he met this morning with the PSUM Central Committee to study ways to send Nicaragua "all the economic, material and human support possible."

The Marxist leader said that the invasion of Nicaragua began yesterday, Monday, and he prompted the PSUM to study today how to organize the first brigade of Mexican combatants.

He said that such support, including volunteer fighters, is in keeping with the Mexican people's tradition of solidarity with peoples under attack, as "we were with the Republicans in Spain."

Unzueta said that in the hard years of the Cuban revolution, the Mexicans "were ready to fight alongside Fidel Castro and General Lazaro Cardenas (president of Mexico in 1936-1942) and now we are ready to go to Nicaragua." [sentence as received]

"We publicly vow to go to Nicaragua," Unzueta stated, adding that "we will do everything possible to fulfill our promise and will endeavor to support the Nicaraguan revolution."

The PSUM leader also asserted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan wants to create another Vietnam in Nicaragua, but will find that "the peoples of Cesar Augusto Sandino will overthrow North America."

FOREIGN MINISTER AMADO INTERVIEWED ON TV PROGRAM

PA031930 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May 83

["Special Edition" Program: Mayin Correa Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Let met introduce my sole guest tonight. He is Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. Minister, I am so happy that you are on "Special Edition" tonight, which will deal with Panama's foreign policy. How do you define Panama's foreign policy?

[Amado] Let us go back a bit to explain the background of some of Panama's foreign policy concepts and the reason why Panama's views and positions have achieved some level of acceptance within the international community. When General Torrijos began the difficult task of internationally promoting the Panamanian cause of the canal treaties, he obtained great support from the Latin American community, and from the world community as well. Many European, Asian and African countries supported the Panamanian cause. This is how Panama obtained publicity -- if I may call it that -- and prestige in terms of its relations and participation in the various international organizations. It has also achieved this in terms of the concepts, pointed out by the Panamanian president, that involve Panama's position as a country that is very open to the viewpoints and the defense of the rights of many of the world's nations. This position is based primarily on the principles contained in the UN charter: nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs, self-determination, nonagression, and nondiscrimination on the basis of race, religion, culture, etc. We have tried to adapt those basic principles in our relations with other countries. Nevertheless, policy is not a mathematical formula. It must, of course, be adapted to the country's realities, but in essence, our policy is based on the principles established in the UN charter. They are principles that are generally accepted by almost all, if not all, of the world's nations. However, there are variations within the nation's acceptance of the UN charter. Sepcific positions are adopted and emphasis is placed on each country's very specific interests within its routine activity or its behavior in the sector where it moves. Therefore, we see actions that are criticized and even condemned by the United Nations. But in essence, Panama tries to follow the basic UN principles.

[Correa] Minister, after speaking generally on Panama's foreign policy, please define who directs Panama's foreign policy.

[Amado] The president directs foreign policy. Obviously, he has the help of countless members of his government, who support him in the various sectors. Of course, the main focus of such support is the Foreign Ministry and the foreign minister.

[Correa] Do you agree with those who say, as I do, as well as some journalists and foreign policy experts, that Panama's decision to be a member of such organizations as the Nonaligned or Third World groups harms Panama and that, instead, Panama should maintain a neutral policy like that of Switzerland?

[Amado] I believe that Panama should always maintain a neutral line, regardless of whether that neutral position is identical to those of other countries. Those countries must decide for themselves how they will handle their foreign and domestic policy. I fully agree that Panama must always maintain a neutral line.

[Correa] But we are not maintaining it.

[Amado] I must point out that, in view of the reality in the area, it is not always easy to maintain that neutral line, particularly if we add a very important ingredient, which is that we are still involved in the process of decolonizing the canal. While that is taking place, Panama has to maintain a very neutral position within the international organizations.

[Correa] Minister, I do not agree with you that Panama maintains a neutral foreign policy and I will tell you why. The statements by our spokesman at the international level are clearly aligned with some countries. This is particularly so with regard to Central America. We are totally aligned with some countries. Look, I have here a statement by our ambassador to the United Nations. I have to mention it, because we are talking about our international positions. Our representative to the United Nations said that we are pleased that Panama's seat will now be occupied by Nicaragua. That clearly shows we are with Nicaragua. This shows that we are not so neutral after all; we are supporting Nicaragua. We are supporting a cause that does not back democracy. We are supporting a country that is accused of intervening in the affairs of others. Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador have accused it of intervening in various ways. Therefore, there is no Panamanian neutr lity in the international organizations. Let us discuss this, in terms of Central America.

[Amado] We have to differentiate between two very important aspects, because if we don't, we will get too involved with details and we will not grasp the overall picture. In statements made when there is a change in a Security Council seat, we first have normal diplomatic greetings and welcoming remarks. This occurs in all international forums, and the Security Council is no exception. Second, the form in which policy is expressed is one thing and the content of our foreign policy is another. It is quite normal to express concern about issues at a given moment. This is normal, because we are talking about maintaining peace in the area and opposing intervention and we are talking about easing rather than increasing tension. In the specific case mentioned by Ambassador Ozores, he was referring to Nicaragua and its relations with the area. We are not criticizing any other country. We are not favoring Nicaragua against another country. We are only expressing concern about Nicaragua's reality. We have to conduct our policy on the basis of the reality in each sector of our hemisphere.

[Correa] Minister, let us speak about an inclination that exists both inside and outside the government of President de la Espriella. He said some days ago that he would like to see the democratization of Nicaragua. He said this domestically. But who do we support in the international forums? Do we want democracy in Nicaragua or what? It has been learned from one of the foreign ministers that Panama was totally identified with Mexico at the recent Contadora Group meeting. In other words, Mexico and Panama joined together, the four Central American countries were on one side, Venezuela was more or less in agreement with democratic countries like Costa Rica, and Colombia, which has changed its position somewhat and was a bit aggressive. Mexico and Panama was practically aligned against the four Central America countries. I have learned these details about the most recent Contadora meeting, which we should discuss. In other words, Panama is not really neutral. It tends to side with Nicaragua rather than with countries that are struggling for democracy. I can prove this with thousands of papers in my possession. What do you say?

[Amado] We do not view the Central American problem as Nicaragua versus four countries. For us, it is a case of a close, advantageous and healthy relationship with each country in the area: one relationship with Costa Rica, another with Nicaragua, another with Honduras, another with El Salvador and yet another with Guatemala. This is how we conduct our policy and this is how we plan to continue. Why? Because though many difficulties can be regional, many others are bilateral in nature. I think that Nicaragua and Costa Rica must sit down and solve the differences that have developed over use of the San Juan River and other border problems. We have to create the conditions and the climate for this to take place. I think that any solution to the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border problem that is imported from Panama, Mexico, the United States or Cuba would be an improvised solution that might not be as effective as one that emerges from an understanding between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. That understanding must obviously arise from the good faith of both and must respond to a commitment. Some will say that they do not trust the other party to honor such a commitment, and we can do nothing about that. We can only try to get the parties to set down and seek a solution. This is also the case with Nicaragua and Honduras. If the conditons expressed in a commitment are not honored, then Panama cannot do anything else. We hope that Nicaragua will fulfill a number of agreements that were made in the final phase of the war or in the initial phase of its government. I was not involved in foreign policy at that time but I do remember that some commitments were made to the international community. We hope that those commitments will be honored. Panama has no responsibility for the domestic implementation of such commitments. We cannot meddle and dictate how an electoral process should be held, how political parties should be registered or how candidates should participate. But in essence, and due to principles and due even more to the beliefs of those of us who are charged with this responsibility in the government, we defend democratic concepts. There must be no doubt about this.

[Correa] Minister, there are contradictions in our foreign policy. Do you agree that there have been contradictions not only in action and attitude but also in our spokesmen, in our officials?

[Amado] I do not really believe that there are contradictions. We work with a team of human beings and as humans we have our perfections and imperfections. Sometimes content is confused with the way that policy is handled. I don't think that there are discrepancies or differences in Panama's basic foreign policy perspectives.

[Correa] There was the incident at the United Nations, when our ambassador practically accused the United States of intervening in the area and then a day later you said no, Ambassador Ozores went a little too far in expressing his personal views. You sort of pulled the rug out from under him, as we say. Later, Ambassador Ozores came to Panama and the president supported him. You were left in the middle, practically out in the cold.

[Amado] That is not necessarily a contradiction in policy. You have essentially said that there were accusations against a specific country. In our policy we try to avoid making accusations against a specific country unless Panama has enough evidence of our own, rather than evidence from other sources whose validity we cannot verify. We try not to make any kind of condemnation in that case. In this case, Ozores went too far in presenting the subject to the Security Council, but not in the content of his statement. In essence, this is not evidence of contradictions in Panama's policy, nor can one think that as a result of this, an official with the qualities of Ambassador Ozores, who has worked for the country for so many years and with so much interest, will be abandoned.

We are all guilty of such slips in our actions and to a certain extent these are accepted, not only by us, but by the national community. A normal citizen is permitted variations in his usual behavior. I didn't think the time was right for making a change in the leadership of our UN mission and neither did the president. As a result, the president was nice enough to cordially receive Ambassador Ozores at the presidency.

[Correa] Panama is a nonaligned Third World country. Don't you think that the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nehru of India and an-Nasir of Egypt, sought to unify the underdeveloped countries without playing the game of either one of the world powers. They maintained this position for some time. But then Fidel Castro became president of the Nonaligned Movement and neither you nor anyone else can deny that if any country receives $4 million or $5 million a day in aid and has its umbilical cord still attached to Russia; if it is a Marxist country, practically a Soviet base, then that country should not talk about nonalignment, because it is aligned with Russia. The president of that country became the president of the Nonaligned Movement. Panama remained a member, supposedly nonaligned. The Nonaligned Movement lost some prestige because, through its president, it became aligned. First, do you agree with this analysis?

[Amado] Mayin, the fact that a specific personality leads an organization does not mean that the organization has lost its structure. I think that an organization is institutional. Some leaders will have one characteristic while others will have a different characteristic or tendencies. But the objective of the organization, its institutional formation is not lost because of a given leader.

[Correa] Minister, have you ever heard a strong protest from the Nonaligned Movement over the most shameful invasion in the 20th century, that carried out by the Russian Army -- not guerrillas or advisers, but the uniformed army with its tanks -- in Afghanistan? Have you ever heard such a protest?

[Amado] I have heard it many times, even by former President Royo at the United Nations. He expressed Panama's position.

[Correa] I have the speech here and he did not mention the word Russians. He mentioned the subject in a general way but he didn't mention the Russian Army. He didn't use the word.

[Amado] If I remember right, it was in his speech in 1981.

[Correa] That is right, when he spoke on

[Amado interrupts Correa] It wasn't in his speech to the disarmament meeting.

[Correa] He was not specific. He spoke of invasions of other countries.

[Amado] At the chiefs of state level, there was the meeting in 1979 in Havana and the recent meeting in New Delhi. Out of that, there haven't been any meetings at the level of chiefs of state. Even at the level of ambassadors, that is handled in the coordinating bureau in the United Nations in New York, and there are few opportunities to express viewpoints and concepts. The nonaligned countries use the UN forum.

[Correa] I always hear statements about intervention by the United States, which does not have an army invading any country, and I don't hear of the specific invasion of more than 8,000 [as heard] Russian soldiers in Afghanistan, which is a disgrace for the 20th century.

It is a disgrace in this era for a country to invade another in such a cruel way as Afghanistan has been invaded. Why doesn't Panama condemn Russia for its invasion of Afghanistan?

[Amado] We do not abstain. We condemn any kind of invasion, or at least we who are in the Foreign Ministry now do.

[Correa] Minister, let us go back to Nicaragua. There are two very worrisome things that should be of concern to the Foreign Ministry, because they are of concern to the Panamanians. One is the report in Nicaragua that the Russians are already taking an enigmatic step. The Managua newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, a Government Junta newspaper, recently reported that the Soviets are preparing in the new socialist Nicaragua a huge dry dock that will be taken to the small port of San Juan de Sur. A columnist stated that the Soviet Union could use this to build a new interoceanic canal in Nicaragua. On 9 April, the Nicaraguan defense minister said that it would accept Soviet missiles. Why should these two things worry us? One deals with competition with our main natural resource. The second deals with Russian missiles. The missiles aren't going to be pointed at the guerrillas. They are for the Panama Canal, the United States or Mexico.

[Amado] Panama is definitely concerned about any installations in the Central American isthmus and in Mexico which might compete with our geographical status. It is important that Panama always be concerned that is canal be competitive and that it prevent installations being built in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Colombia which might detract from our importance and the benefit that the Panamanian economy receives from our installations. Therefore, it is important that we always keep our eyes open and that we try to have effective and responsible management of the canal and that we try to keep the canal in the best condition for future needs.

[Correa] What about the missiles?

[Amado] I would first like to state the following: We maintained clear positions during the Central American talks. First, in order to achieve peace and understanding in the area, it is important that there be a stop in the flow of weapons throughout all the Central American isthmus -- no matter where they come from or where they are destined. Second, there must be a commitment to reduce the arms buildup of the nations to the normal basic defense needs of each country, as Panama and Costa Rica fortunately have done. Perhaps Costa Rica has a little less than the basic normal defense needs. It has a police corps that is currently being professionally trained. Those conditions are very important. No Central American country produces weapons. All the weapons are imported. In principle, our position is that the weapons capacity in the area should not be increased and that there shouldn't be missiles in Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala or El Salvador. There is no exception to our policy.

[Correa] Why didn't Panama support the eight democratic countries that met in Costa Rica in October to invite Nicaragua to become democratic -- better said, to keep the democratization agreement that was signed at the OAS with the help of Panama? Why did Panama only send an observer? Why doesn't Panama join the democratic efforts for peace?

[Amado] Look, Mayin, in this particular case our decision was a difficult one because we have very good relations and friendship with Costa Rica, as we have with other countries that attended the meeting. The decision was based on the fact that the integration of those countries at that moment was not really backed by any institutional system or image. If we were to say tomorrow that the five Central American countries -- or six if we include Panama -- which have democratic systems and are on the path of democracy should hold a meeting, that would be one type of a meeting. But if we were to exclude some countries and include some countries of the Caribbean and others of the North of the South in an amalgam that does not have formal or institutional sense, we believe that participation in such a meeting would mean that we would be unnecessarily committing ourselves to a cause whose objectives, although general, could not be achieved immediately. We believed it was advisable that we participate as observers in order to have more facts to formulate an opinion in the future if a similar situation occurs. That was basically our position.

[Correa] Minister, in my view the last meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers with the five Central American countries in Panama failed in the search for peace, but the four Central American countries were successful in achieving unity among themselves. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala are firmly united. It was a victory for the meeting that these four united. But in my view, it was a failure in the peace efforts. Do you agree that the Contadora meeting failed?

[Amado] No, I do not agree. I can give you better information than you have because I participated from the beginning in everything dealing with the Contadora Group. In view of the area's situation, we felt it would be good to make a trip and to speak with each of of the countries to obtain their viewpoints. We felt that by undertaking direct contact with each country that would explain its political opinions and views, perhaps we would gather all the facts to be better able to make a more concrete contribution.

As a result of these meetings, we felt there were some very hard points in the countries' positions which made very difficult, if not impossible, a joint meeting of the five Central American countries. Honduras feels that the main issues in Central America must be dealt with regionally. That has been Honduras' unchanging position in recent months and perhaps in recent years. On its part, Nicaragua feels that many subjects can be discussed and a solution can be sought at the bilateral level. It believes that they have advanced in some aspects with Costa Rica regarding the solution of the problems over the San Juan River. They have already held two working sessions on this. The Nicaraguans feel that by following this policy, they can solve a number of problems in the region. The Honduran viewpoint is based a lot on what I said previously: the need to stop the flow of weapons and the arms buildup in Central America.

As a result of the trip through Central America, wwe thought it advisable to invite the foreign ministers to continue those consultations with the idea of seeking some alternate mechanisms. When we invited the foreign ministers to Panama we did not have as an immediate objective any joint meeting, and we did not believe that bilateral meetings were feasible at the time in view of the very well defined positions of each of the countries. We have to respect the positions of the countries. We did not want to bring them to Panama so they would feel that they were facing an ambush and that there had been a change in the rules of the game.

The firm positions were maintained. On the one hand, Nicaragua supported bilateral meetings and the four other countries supported regional meetings. However, the main objective of the meeting, which was to conclude all the consultations, was fully achieved. The four Contadora Group countries spoke with each of the countries. It is important that I reiterate that the position, the line of work and the communication were very uniform. The reports indicating that Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia have different positions are not true.

[Correa] I read a report indicating that Panama had joined the Mexican position.

[Amado] We ended the meeting when we drafted the information bulletin with a very harmonious and beautiful relationship and work system. The Colombian foreign minister has great writing talents, the Mexican foreign secretary contributes very good ideas and the Venezuelan foreign minister has great experience in these subjects.

[Correa] Excuse me, minister, I hope this works, but isn't Panama too rigid with regard to its position when it wants negotiations with all the groups that are fighting, without conditions, as Mexico says -- in other words, with rifles in hand, without laying down weapons, without promising to democratize the country, with all the combatants sitting down to negotiate? How can one or the other side negotiate without conditions and with weapons? That is the position of Panama and Mexico. They want negotiations without conditions in Central America. Why has Panama adopted this position?

[Amado] I would like to explain the background of our view on negotiations with or without conditions. Mayin, right now in Central America there are possibly only three alternatives on the issue of violence: The first is total war, which I think is undesirable; the second is continuation to the status quo, with the Central American people continuing to the gradually killed and the economy continuing to deteriorate, while the people's social needs are not be met, until all of this leads to the first alternative, which is war; the third alternative is to seek peace through dialogue. When I say to seek peace through dialogue... [Correa interrupts] Why dialogue if they are already at war?

[Amado] When I say to seek peace through dialogue I mean to try to sit the parties down so they will find their own solutions. I don't think El Salvador can solve its problems with a formula imported from Washington or Cuba. I truly do not think so. I think El Salvador will solve its problems when the Salvadorans decide on the formula that works in their country. We respect El Salvador's domestic problem so that they will not feel we are imposing work methods on them.

[Correa] Minister, it is very beautiful to say that we are going to solve our domestic problems without anyone's help. The weapons of those fighting come by tons from Russia, from one side... [Amado interrupts] That is unquestionably so; I totally agree with you.

[Correa] Then you want El Salvador to defend itself alone without U.S. intervention? Who will give El Salvador weapons to fight?

[Amado] Dont' misinterpret our position. Remember that we previously spoke about the importance of halting the flow of weapons and of reducing the number of weapons. Those are conditions that cannot vary.

[Correa] El Salvador cannot solve its problem alone. Its economic infrastructure has been destroyed and tons of weapons are arriving from Nicaragua, Cuba and Libya. We saw the four planes that were intercepted by Brazil and that were going to El Salvador via Nicaragua. You tell El Salvador to solve their own problems without U.S. aid.

[Amado] In order for the formulas to be applied, we have to create a working atmosphere, an adequate atmosphere for the parties to sit and talk. The government will then be able to carry out its responsibility as a government and will not have to devote a large percentage of its time to military actions. That is very important. That is why one of the most important points in this regional policy that we mentioned earlier in the program is that the flow of arms in the area must be controlled. As long as the flow of weapons continues, I don't think a negotiated peace is possible. I don't think it is possible if there is no reduction in the weapons in the area. All the hemispheric countries should encourage and promote the reduction of the arms flow.

[Correa] Minister, we are very sensitive about the intervention of other countries in our affairs, especially when the United States intervenes. We remember General Paredes' protest letter which you ratified. You and General Paredes protested on intervention that was not very clear to me. What was described as intervention in our domestic affairs was not very clear. You and others who handle our policy interpreted it that way. Very well, that is the way it must be done. But minister, I have presented proof to you that indicates that Nicaragua and Cuba, through their embassies, are intervening in our domestic affairs. I am not the only one who has done this with signed statements.

Dr Carlos Lopez Guevara, who is an international expert, has said that the Cuban Embassy personnel move about throughout the national territory. They can do this because we are not like Russia, which places limits on the areas in which an ambassador can move about. It must be known that the Cuban ambassador does many things that are not part of his functions and about which our intelligence service must surely be better informed than I. This is what Dr Lopez Guevara has said. He is also denouncing Cuba. I denounce both Cuba and Nicaragua. He asked the G-2 to investigate. I agree with you, minister. We denounced Ambassador Briggs in a letter and we stopped the gringos, but how come we didn't do the same about Nicaragua and Cuba?

[Amado] I think your attitude as responsible citizens is correct. When any citizen finds that a member of a diplomatic mission in our country is committing improper actions that do not behoove diplomatic principles, he has all the right and responsibility and even the duty of denouncing this. We are taking measures regarding the note you sent us. It will be immediately sent to the Government and Justice Ministry, which will investigate the priest you mentioned in Volcan, and to military intelligence, which will help us draft a final report on the case of the diplomats. Once we have those facts, a decision will be made. The decision will have to exclusively respond to the defense of national interests and prestige.

[Correa] Minister, we are very happy to hear this from you, especially to have heard it on this program, because we were about to lose faith in you and your government. We wanted to discuss our relations country by country. Minister, Panama's relations with Cuba are very worrisome.

Carlos Alberto Montaner, a weriter who for many years has appeared in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA and in 60 Latin American newspapers, said in an article on 15 April: A meeting has already been held between three of Panama's key men and the two Cubans directly responsible for subversion in Central America, Manuel Pineiro and Osmani Cienfuegos.

Something brutal was clear: Panama will not be destabilized if it does not oppose the Soviet-Cuban foreign policy and if it continues to ignore the constant conspiratorial comings and goings of the Cuban security forces in the isthmus. If Panama were to change this political line, it must be prepared to meet the consequences.

Montaner added: This is the case of Panama. In talks with the highest ranking Panamanian officials I have unofficially heard the most adverse and hostile views regarding Managua's FSLN, along with the fervent hope that the communists will be swept away before the destabilization reaches the canal and the crisis destroys the artificial Panamanian economy. But meanwhile, officially, the Panamanian Government plays the Sandinists' game. Why? An embarrassed minister gave me the best explanation: for fear of Havana's reprisals. He recounted what occurred in Havana.

I understand this to mean that this was a Panamanian minister who spoke with Montaner since Montaner said he visited Panama 2 months ago. This minister probably told him of this incident when the Panamanian officials went to Cuba and he heard that if we carried out our foreign policy in accordance with that of Cuba and if we did not oppose the Sandinists and we let the Cubans be in Vacamonte and if we lifted the blockade for them... [changes thought] the Cubans don't have any U.S. blockade, Panama lifted it for them. The Cubans have 16 enterprises here; they do what they please. They have the third largest delegation here, after Mexico, the United Nations and Canada -- Panama has Cuba's the fourth largest diplomatic delegation. We have to maintain all this liberty and facilities for Cuba because of that blackmail. Fidel told these officials that if we continued the same policy, no guerrillas would emerge here. Minister, this sounds like blackmail. No matter how small Panama is, we don't have to accept this blackmail.

[Amado] In the way you put it, it sounds very ugly. But look Mayin, Panama is definitely not going to conduct its foreign policy because a specific country believes it is advisable or not for its interests. As I said in the beginning, Panama conducts its foreign policy in accordance with the defense of national interests. It is important that I point out that relations among countries are not based on ideologies or systems of government. For example, the country that has the greatest problems with another nation is the United States with the Soviet Union, and so far as I understand, neither of the two nations have even thought of breaking diplomatic relations. On the contrary, they have always sought to maintain them, because diplomatic relations many times overcome many of the crises and make easier the mechanisms for understanding.

I think our case must not be an exception to this. We can have differences with Cuba regarding ideological concepts and our domestic system, but we cannot think that these differences can be solved by not having relations. I think the fact that we have relations can help a lot to smooth and eliminate many of the differences. Regarding the business operations in Panama, we fortunately have here laws on companies that have given this country great facilities for international operations. If those companies are registered to interests or groups that might be linked, amalgamated or unified with the viewpoints of other countries, then we would have to see up to what point, within the Panamanian legal regime, measures can be taken. That would fall in the area of the legal sector rather than in the area of international relations. This does not mean that the policy we have outlined has variations. The main interest is to defend our country in all aspects.

## COSTA RICA

### MONGE TO REQUEST OAS PEACE FORCE TO GUARD BORDER

PA032307 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2148 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (DPA) -- Costa Rica will ask the OAS to send an inter-American peace force to the area bordering on Nicaragua.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge made this decision today and he will instruct Fernando Soto-Harrison, Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS, to present the request to the organization. Monge has explained that "Costa Rica cannot afford to maintain adequate surveillance along the extensive border with Nicaragua."

The Costa Rican president justified his request to the OAS in this manner:

1. The deployment of an inter-American peace force of soldiers from various countries will attest to Costa Rican neutrality before the world.

2. The presence of this inter-American peace force along the border will guarantee the tranquillity Costa Rica needs to solve its many probems.

Costa Rica asked friendly countries for help 4 years ago when in May 1979 the border area became "a hot zone" in the insurrection against former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. At that time and in face of Somoza's verbal threats to attack Costa Rica, both Venezuela and Panama sent modern weapons and aid to protect the country. Under the present circumstances, the Costa Rican request is not directed to the countries. President Monge is making it through the OAS.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATS RETAIN CONTROL OF ASSEMBLY

PA030313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- For the second consecutive year the social democratic National Liberation Party today obtained absolute control of the legislature assembly leadership:

During an orderly plenary meeting, the party now in power appointed the six directorate board members. For a year beginning today, the board will be chaired by Deputy Jorge Luis Villanueva Badilla. The social democrats'control of the legislative directorate board was mainly because National Liberation Party won 33 of the 57 seats in the assembly during the 1982 elections.

Upon assuming the post, the new directorate board president promised to improve the congress' prestige and to answer any charges against him.

The new directorate board includes a woman, Deputy Maria Lidia Sanchez, who interpreted her appointment as a recognition of all the women in her country, who are half of the population. In addition to Villanueva and Sanchez, the directorate board includes Deputies Favio Araya, Javier Bolanos, Carlos Maria Chajud and Guillermo Salas. The group's first agreement was to declare open the first period of ordinary meetings.

As of that moment and after the usual swearing-in ceremony, the United Party, the largest opposition party, also promised to defend the congress' image, the fundamental bastion of democracy, as it was called by the new faction leader, Deputy Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli.

## EL SALVADOR

### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

PA021407 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] President Reagan's speech dealt with basic issues connected with the Salvadoran and regional problems and reflected many of the essential concerns of the international community. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena has commented.

According to him, in his speech the U.S. President very realistically explained the problems that must be of vital interest to democratic countries, particularly if one acknowledges the ties that exist among the various countries' difficulties and the basic structural imbalance that derives from current international relations.

The current arms race in Central America and the presence in Nicaragua of military advisers from Cuba, the Soviet Union and other communist countries in numbers that are disproportionate to the real national security needs of that country -- which supports and serves as a base for the enemies of democracy and freedom -- are both worrisome and anguishing. Dr Chavez Mena stressed.

### DEFENSE MINISTER URGES RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PA010425 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1945 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Interview with Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, during his visit to the National Guard Headquarters on 29 April 1983 -- recorded]

[Text][Vides Casanova] My visit to the National Guard Headquarters was to receive a plaque, which has just been presented to me, and to speak with the chiefs and officers. I also had the opportunity to speak with the troops and emphasize one of the most important issues of the moment, the high command's call for respect for the human rights of all the Salvadoran people. We will emphazise this issue by speaking directly to our troops, and will try to create an awareness in them so that with every passing day we can improve our respect for human rights. The national guardsmen were told that it is our duty to do this, and that it is also important for the future of the armed forces and for the people in general.

[Question] How do you view the situation regarding respect for human rights over the past month?

[Answer] I believe that within the armed forces progress in human rights during the past month has been significant. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to be perfect; but despite the fact that what was done in the past was good, our duty is to try and improve it as much as we can. I believe that one of the ways to achieve this is by speaking directly with each and every one of our soldiers so that they will become aware of the way the Armed Forces High Command thinks and feels.

[Question] General Vides Casanova, how were you greeted at the various garrisons you visited, and what is the situation prevailing in them?

[Answer] In all the garrisons I have visited, I have found great acceptance and total support for the way we are conducting ourselves within the armed forces. I could add that what I am doing is seeking to strengthen and coordinate all the means we have available. Everywhere I have been, the welcome has been a warm one; and during my direct contact with the troops I have received very valuable suggestions, and these will allow me to do a better job.

ARMY ENDS ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION ON GUAZAPA

PA011621 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Apr 83 p 56

[Text] At least 48 terrorists were killed in the armed forces' cleanup operation on Guazapa Hill. A military source reported yesterday that the operation ended on Thursday.

The source said that the army sustained three dead and 11 slightly wounded. Asked if subversive camps were destroyed and if weapons were confiscated, the officer said that all those details will be included in an official report that the Armed Forces Press Committee will issue next week.

The army spokesmen said that after the extremists were dislodged from some redoubts where they had entrenched themselves on Guazapa, they fled in disorder. The spokesmen added that many headed toward Suchitlan Lake because it is easier to elude the army's pursuit in that area.

Regarding the possible number of wounded who were able to flee, the spokesman indicated that the number is unknown but that there were many wounded in view of the traces of blood found along the route the guerrillas used to flee the area.

COPREFA COMMUNIQUE ON ARMY'S GUAZAPA ACTIVITIES

PA032110 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 83

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) on 2 May 1983, San Salvador]

[Text] Sixty dead guerrilla members, an undetermined number of wounded and several destroyed camps is the result of the first and second phase of the armed forces' actions on Guazapa Hill. The information was supplied by Colonel Adolfo Blandon, who leads the actions. He explained that the armed forces have started the third phase, which includes an offensive with quickly timed actions by small units, so that they may react immediately and thus control the access areas to Guazapa Hill.

Blandon said that during the first and second phases, 3 soldiers died and 14 were wounded, while the subversives suffered 60 deaths and many wounded. The dead guerrillas include three high-level commanders, identified as Misael, Tony and Timoteo -- their aliases in terrorist circles.

The destroyed camps were located in the villages of (El Cerezal), Salitre, Las Cruces, (Los Lirios), Palo Grande, Zapote, (Mirandilla), La Caja, Copapayo, Las Penas, and (El Roblar). Colonel Blandon pointed out that in the operations a large amount of weapons and documents were confiscated.

A document found on the body of Commander Misael was a message from Mexico giving him instructions to provide security for two Mexicans who were to enter the country on 27 April. The Mexicans were a doctor and a military nurse who would enter the country clandestinely.

Captured documents reveal a lack of coordination among the terrorist groups, lack of command, and mistrust among themselves. In the confiscated messages, the rebels blame CIA for killing Cayetano Carpio and Melida Anaya Montes. The doubts which these contradictions create reveal the low morale among the terrorists.

Colonel Blandon said that the deaths of Carpio and Anaya Montes cannot be considered suicides, due to their communist background. He believes it might be a purge among the high leaders of these subversives.

He praised the high morale shown by the armed forces, which are becoming increasingly identified with the people and defend them. He said there is no possibility that the armed forces will lose the war because they have the people's support.

Colonel Blandon reported the capture of two more terrorists in the zone, bringing the total to four. The first two are in Mariona Prison and have provided important information. According to them, the towns which have influence in the zone of Guazapa are Aguilares, Suchitoto, San Jose Guayabal, Oratorio de Concepcion, Tenancingo, Cinquera and the Cerron Grande hydroelectric dam. San Salvador, 2 May, 1983, Armed Forces Press Committee.

MILITARY REPORTS 90-100 GUERRILLAS KILLED

PA032130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas lost between 90 to 100 men during clashes in the past few days in the eastern department of La Union, according to data supplied by an Army spokesman. According to the reports, more bodies appeared recently in the cantons of El Mogotillo and La Torrecilla and at the turnoff road to Anamoros located in La Union Department. The bodies, some of which were decomposed, were cremated to prevent an epidemic, the military spokesman reported.

The army admitted that 11 soldiers were killed and an undetermined number wounded, principally in the border town of El Amatillo, whose installations and bridge leading to Honduran territory were blown up by the guerrillas.

REBEL LEADER SAYS GUERRILLAS SEEK NEGOTIATIONS

PA030344 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Apr 83 p 4A

[Text] Mario Aguinada Carranza, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of El Salvador and a leader in the armed struggle currently being waged in that country, yesterday told the Costa Rican deputies who comprise the group for peace in Central America that the Salvadoran communists are willing to favor a negotiated political solution to the war in El Salvador.

Aguinada, who arrived with FDR member Jorge Villacorta, said that various efforts have been made in this direction, but that they have failed due to what he described as the arrogant "obstinacy" and rigidity of the Salvadoran rulers.

According to Aguinada, the U.S. State Department officials and President Reagan himself more recently, are running his country.

The two leaders had requested an audience to discuss their views on their country's situation.

Villacorta did not speak during his appearance before the commission, but Aguinada talked for more than 90 minutes.

He asserted that his country's guerrilla leaders applaud the efforts of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, who comprise the so-called Contadora Group, as well as the initiatives of the group for peace made up of seven Costa Rican legislators.

According to him, the problem is no longer exclusive to El Salvador. He mentioned the confrontations between Honduras and Nicaragua. He also charged that Costa Rican soil is being used by the bands that attack the Nicaraguan Government.

Further on, he complained about the Costa Rican press. "Unfortunately," he said, "certain media do not contribute to peace. We feel that the media is very incendiary," he added, but he was never specific.

"Perhaps it is necessary to introduce a bit of moderation in order to achieve peace," he asserted.

He also said that were it not for the United States, the guerrilla would have already defeated the Salvadoran Army. He later said the area situation is serious. "We are worried, so much so that although our combatants are advancing with great pains and a burning hears. We have repeatedly voiced our willingness to find a political solution to the conflict." He then referred to the various efforts made on behalf of peace and he recalled President Monge's good offices last July. However, he said, that initiative was rejected by Alvaro Magana, Salvadoran chief of state.

Praise

Aguinada praised First Vice President Alberto Fait, as well as the group of ministers who are trying to move closer to the Nicaraguan Government. "They can see clearly and they favor opening channels of communication, with a feeling of great responsibility toward both Costa Rica and Central America," he stressed.

Aguinada added that they are determined to help clear the area's air. "This is why we insist on holding talks at least with the other party to the conflict." According to him, they are willing to hold a dialogue "even with the U.S. Government."

Further on, Aguinada said that they are not professional warmongers. "We have taken up our weapons in order to achieve peace, justice and democracy. We are leaders with whom one can talk. We are not ogres. We are people with whom commitments can be made, in the certainty that we will fulfill them."

After the meeting, Deputy Oscar Valverde (Alajuela's Democratic Action) asked Aguinada whether he could guarantee that a Marxist-Leninist regime would not be established if they reached power. Among other things, Aguinada answered that "the radical nature of the processes and the governments is not always determined by the components of the process."

He added: "We are realistic. We know the situation in which we found both El Salvador and Central America as a whole, and only a politically dense person would associate with the large blocs."

After the meeting, there was a question about the assassination of Commander Ana Maria and the suicide of Cayetano Carpio, second-ranking and top-ranking leaders, of the FMLN, to which Aguinada belongs.

Aguinada insisted that Carpio committed suicide. He admitted that his death was a harsh blow to the militant and combating cadres, "but its effects will pass, because we leaders are not the makers of everything, but merely interpreters of the feelings of the people and their organizations."

The peace group addressed by the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders includes Roberto Rodriguez (Unity Coalition, Cartago), Alvaro Montero (Socialist, San Jose), Sergio Ardon, (MRP [Peoples Revolutionary Movement], San Jose), Ricardo Rodriguez (Independent Party, Alajuela), Guillermo Malavassi (National Movement, San Jose), Oscar Valverde (Alajuela's Democratic Action, Alajuela) and Edgar Ugalde (National Liberation Party, Alajuela).

## GUATEMALA

### CHIEF OF STAFF OPPOSES STONE APPOINTMENT

PA031936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Hector Lopez Fuentes, the Guatemalan Army chief of staff, today expressed his total opposition to the U.S. intention of sending "proconsuls" to Central America.

Asked his opinion about the appointment of Richard Stone as White House "roving ambassador" in Central America, Lopez Fuentes said "it is not appropriate for countries like the United States to send delegates, since they would remind us of the proconsuls of the Roman Empire."

"We are democratic countries, and if the United States represents the greatest democracy in the world, we expect them to respect others too," Lopez Fuentes added.

Referring specifically to Guatemala, he said: "We receive no help whatsoever from the United States, and at least we hope they will not cause us any problem."

He also said he considers it absolutely incorrect for the U.S. Government in this case, or any foreign power, to appoint a representative to intervene in the isthmus, because "Central America is for Central Americans."

He reiterated Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt's statement that "the differences in the region should be solved by Central Americans."

This is the first comment in Guatemala following the Reagan administration's announcement of Stone's appointment last Thursday.

It was said here that Stone was a "paid agent" for the government of ousted Gen Romeo Lucas to obtain U.S. military aid and to promote negotiations for talks between Guatemala and Belize.

Stone was hired by the Lucas Garcia Government on 13 February 1981, and according to reliable sources, he resigned on the day of the coup, 23 March 1982. The sources assert that the Guatemalan Government paid Stone $220,000 for his services.

Stone was not successful in his negotiations for Guatemala. He did not manage to get Guatemala and Belize to sign a peace treaty, nor did he manage to improve relations between Guatemala and the United States, which had deteriorated due to the human rights situation. According to Guatemalan political analysts, Stone's links with Lucas Garcia -- described by former President Jimmy Carter as "brutally repressive" and by the young officers that ousted him as "head of one of the most corrupt regimes in Guatemala" -- could be an obstacle to the success of his mission.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE URGES EXILES TO RETURN

PA021926 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Paid advertisement: Guatemalan Government Press Communique -- capitalized passages denote uppercase as published]

[Text] THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT, TO THOSE GUATEMALANS WHO SETTLED ABROAD FOR POLITICAL REASONS, ANNOUNCES:

1. That in fulfilling the renewing purposes of the 23 March Movement, the foundations for the establishment of a stable, modern and pluralist democracy in Guatemala based on dialogue and national consensus have been created.

2. That the new political and electoral laws promulgated last 23 March permit free political organization by Guatemalans. The new political system was technically designed and the traditional restrictions of the past have been eliminated. Only 4,000 people are needed now to create a political party. The government confirms its desire that all Guatemalans be organized politically.

3. During this entire month of April, the government is offering an amnesty for political crimes and related common crimes. A total of 1936 Guatemalans accepted the amnesty granted last year. All of them currently live in their communities in a peaceful and democratic way. Many others are now accepting the new amnesty.

4. The creation of the New Guatemala is the work of all of its children. There is no reason for anyone to be exiled. The government seeks the cooperation of all in creating an efficient and stable, modern and pluralist democracy. Consequently, the government urges all exiled Guatemalans to return to the country, because there is no further reason to remain abroad without participating in the nation's tasks.

IT IS TIME TO RETURN TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY. Signed: Enrique Duboc Barascout Garcia, Charge d'Affaires

GUATEMALAN REBELS CLAIM ARMY, POLICE CASUALTIES

FL291142 Bridgetown CANA in English 1124 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, April 29, CANA-REUTER -- Guatemalan left-wing guerrillas have inflicted 154 casualties on army troops and police units during combats in recent weeks, a Guatemalan opposition press release in Mexico said yesterday.

The communique said guerrillas of the Organisation of People in Arms (ORPA) one of four insurgent groups fighting the Guatemalan military government, caused the losses during four clashes over the last few weeks in various parts of the country. It said the battles took place in the western provinces of Solola, Quetzaltenango and San Marcos and in the capital, where military drives over the last year were reported to have cleared the city of large-scale insurgent activity.

According to the release, ORPA is also carrying out a propaganda campaign and has interrupted 29 radio stations and one television broadcast with guerrilla messages. The insurgents said that their propaganda campaign was "breaking the wall of silence about guerrilla accomplishments the government tries to maintain by censuring the press."

Guatemalan opposition has charged in recent days that despite a lifting of a nearly one-year-old state of siege last month by the government of General Efrain Rios Montt, Guatemala was clamping down on press reports critical of the government. The communique said the guerrillas also called a government amnesty decree aimed at pardoning guerrillas a "farce."

On Wednesday, the Guatemalan Government extended the amnesty decree, which was established for a 30 day period at the end of last month for another 30 days on the grounds that its benefits were not sufficiently publicised to attract the rebels.

## HONDURAS

### OFFICER DESCRIBES FIGHTING AT EL AMATILLO

PA032050 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] We have more information on the attack carried out by the Salvadoran guerrillas against the El Amatillo border post. We have statements by Col Leonel Riera Lunati, chief of the Honduran military unit on the country's southern zone, and statements from a customs official in El Amatillo. Our correspondent, Aguilera Z, who has been effectively covering the incident since its beginning, furnishes additional information to Radio America and the Audio Video information system. Go ahead, Aguilera Z, from Choluteca.

[Begin Aguilera relay] Good morning, listeners. Radio America was the first news source at El Amatillo and the first to report in detail on the incident. We again visited El Amatillo yesterday and talked with Colonel Lunati, who said something very positive for the people: That the Honduran army will never abandon the people and will defend our sovereignty. In addition, the El Amatillo bridge was not blown up, because the Honduran Army intervened rapidly to prevent the guerrillas from completing the operation. Later, we interviewed a Salvadoran customs official, who was very helpful. He said that there has been a considerable loss to El Salvador, both to the state and the businessmen, since the (?income) had been considerable.

First, we have the interview with Riera Lunati and then with the Salvadoran customs chief. The interview with Riera Lunati is very important so that the people can learn the truth about the situation in the country's southern zone.

[Begin recording] [Aguilera] Colonel, would you please tell us about the country's current situation and the continuing action by the subversives, who recently attacked El Amatillo?

[Riera] The problem at El Amatillo has been solved. This was really a localized problem. We believe the commandos who came to El Amatillo had the specific mission of blowing up the bridge. They attacked the Salvadoran garrison on the Salvadoran side.

Those operations [words indistinct] began at about 0200 on 29 April. Apparently the garrison was taken by surprise and the guerrillas either killed or chased away the personnel stationed there, which I understand numbered 25 to 30 people.

As soon as they gained control of the Salvadoran side of the bridge, the guerrillas planted mines and explosive charges. We learned of this when they started shooting. Early on 29 April, we could see that they were trying to plant explosive charges at the base of the bridge on the Salvadoran side while trying to keep our men at bay so they would not intervene. Orders were issued to prevent this destruction, since the care and safeguarding of the bridge is a shared responsibility of the two countries. Since the Salvadoran garrison could no longer participate in this security task, our personnel moved to protect the bridge.

However, the guerrillas had already planted some charges during the night and when they saw that we were determined to keep them from completing their task, they apparently decided to detonate the charges they had already planted, causing relatively light damage to this structure considering its size. From the Salvadoran side, the damage runs 6 to 8 meters along its length. This hinders the movement of vehicles and people. We don't think it will take long to repair the damage.

[Aguilera] Colonel, people in the southern part of the country are saying -- they do this because they do not feel safe -- that we can't be sure that these attacks will stop, since we have not taken any reprisal because we are [words indistinct] the presidential views. Could you tell us if the Army can defend the people? Will it be safe here in the South?

[Riera] Well, we have been carrying out the task assigned to us by the high command to guarantee the safety of the people and property in this region, as well as to defend our sovereignty while guaranteeing the integrity of our territory.

[Aguilera] Colonel, is there anything else that you would like to tell us about this all-important plan, so that the people can learn that the chief of the 11th battalion is speaking in a positive and safe manner to the people here in the south?

[Riera] Well, we are trying to remain within the parameters set by the high command, while carrying out those specific and general tasks assigned to us. We regret that actions like that at El Amatillo customs post occur so frequently throughout the country, particularly in this battered southern part of the country, which includes Choluteca and Valle Departments, currently harassed by subversives from the neighboring countries.

I want to take this opportunity to explain that some reports on the results of this subversive action at El Amatillo have sought to confuse the national public and perhaps the international public as well. According to some reports, our Army lost six men. This is not true. We didn't lose any of our officers or soldiers. It was also said that we had massacred civilians. This is not true, either.

According to Salvadoran civilians in El Amatillo, after the guerrillas subdued the garrison, they turned against the civilian residents. Some of them were killed. Others, wounded, crossed the river and sought refuge in our country.

We gave medical assistance to these people, and several of them were taken to Choluteca, where they are currently receiving medical attention in the Southern Hospital. Several Salvadoran soldiers who escaped the subversive action also took refuge in our country. Several were wounded, others were safe and sound. They, too, were aided by our medical personnel in the area and later taken to El Salvador.

We do not think we have attacked the other country, since our toops never crossed the border. We simply tried to guarantee the safety of this bridge which belongs to both countries and which is the only trade route here in the south leading into El Salvador. We kept the subversives from entering our country to complete the destructive action they had planned. [end recording]

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY SPYING NEAR BORDER

PA030238 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] In what clearly constitutes espionage, a Sandinist helicopter penetrated over 100-km into the national territory and landed in a village in Olancho. Its occupants asked certain questions that proved the nature of their work. Here are the details:

A Sandinist Air Force [FAS] helicopter with 14 soldiers penetrated national territory as far as the place known as El Ocotillal, in Olancho Department, about 100-km from the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. The aircraft, a Soviet-made MI-8, carried 10 soliders and 4 officers. It landed at 0905 in the local soccer field, where it stayed for about 24 minutes. This incident, which violates the national sovereignty and is overt espionage, took place last Wednesday morning, according to what several local residents told our newsmen this weekend.

According to the locals, upon stepping down from the helicopter, the soldiers asked where they were. When told that in Olancho, Honduras, they said that they were there because smoke had made them change their course and that they could not find a speedy way to leave. The soldiers were white, tall and heavily bearded, they wore olive-green uniforms. On their shirts they had monograms where one could clearly read Nueva Segovia, Free Nicaragua, and the acronyms FSLN and FAS.

The Nicaraguan soldiers asked where two of the roads that cross El Ocotillal led, where Danli and Juticalpa were located, and which road led to Las Trojes, on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Later they tried to obtain a map of Honduras. They claimed that they were lost. They never told the many locals who, attracted by the helicopter's presence, had shown up at the site where they had come from. However, as we have already explained, they were clearly identified by their uniforms.

According to the people of El Ocotillal, the occupants of the Soviet aircraft carried rifles. The description of these weapons fits only the Soviet-made AK-47, which only the Nicaraguan Army uses in Central America. The Sandinist soldiers were probably members of a spy patrol on a mission in our country because, in addition to asking questions, they insisted on learning whether there were any military posts or facilities in the area.

The locals report that before landing, the aircraft flew over the area for over 20 minutes. After asking several questions, the Sandinist soldiers climbed back into their craft, took off and headed for Nicaragua. According to the local people, shortly after taking off, the occupants of the helicopter aimed their weapons at those who were still watching.

## NICARAGUA

### GOVERNMENT NAMES NEW DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER

PA030442 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] The Government Junta of National Reconstruction today appointed Companero Moises Hassan Morales new deputy interior minister. Hassan, who was construction minister, will be replaced by Guerrilla Commander Mauricio Valenzuela. With the new appointment, the Interior Ministry now has three deputy ministers.

### D'ESCOTO RETRACTS CHARGE OF HONDURAN INCURSION

PA031327 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1113 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has announced that 1200 rightwing rebels invaded the province of Nueva Segovia on the Honduran border on Saturday, with the support of Honduran artillery. At a press conference last night, D'Escoto condemned the Honduran action, but reduced the tone of the previous Foreign Ministry communique accusing regular Honduran troops of joining the invasion mounted by rebels who are loyal to deceased rightwing dictator Anastasio Somoza.

"Only Somozist guardsmen penetrated Nicaragua, not Honduran troops," he said. "The Honduran troops that supported the invasion fired 80-mm and 120-mm rounds at Nicaraguan positions from Honduran territory," the foreign minister explained.

D'Escoto did not offer an explanation of the discrepancies between his version of the invasion, which strictly limited the Honduran role to artillery support, and the Foreign Ministry communique that was issued a few hours earlier. The previous communique charged that Honduran troops had entered Nicaragua in an "extremely serious" incident and were fighting alongside the rebels against the Nicaraguan soldiers.

It was the first charge of Honduran troops participating in the invasion since March, when Nicaragua charged that small numbers of Honduran troops had briefly crossed the Nicaraguan border three times. In his press conference, D'Escoto did not give any information on the number of casualties sustained in the fighting in Nueva Segovia.

#### More on D'Escoto Comments

PA031408 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto confirmed last night that 1,200 former Somozist guards invaded a region 11 km northeast of Jalapa from Honduras on 30 April. D'Escoto charged that the invaders, who are receiving logistical support from regular Honduran forces, attacked our positions with 80-mm and 120-mm mortars.

D'Escoto said that since 30 April, when the invasion began, the invaders have been met by Sandinist troops, and that fighting is still going on. He added that 700 mercenaries have invaded the northern part of Jalapa in Fila de La Yegua, while 500 more entered through Terrerias, and he noted that 1,000 more counterrevolutionaries have concentrated in the Honduran sector of (Siuse), where they are preparing to invade our territory with support from the Honduran Army.

In view of this new violation of our national territory, the Nicaraguan Government presented a formal protest to the U.S. and Honduran Governments.

ANTI-SANDINIST ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA CHARGED

PA040219 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 May 83

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that yesterday, 2 May 1983, some 40 Somozist mercenaries attacked the La Esperanza border post, 7 km southwest of San Carlos, Rio San Juan Department.

The attack began at 1830 and ended at 2350. The attackers had come from Costa Rican territory and used 81-mm mortars and artillery. As a result of this aggression, Guillermo Quant Bonilla and Domingo Gutierrez, two reservists of the Sandinist People's Army, were killed. Afterward, the attackers fled back to the place from where they had come.

Today, 3 May, some 30 Somozist counterrevolutionaries attacked the Fatima border post. The attack lasted approximately 30 minutes. The aggression began at 0430 and it was repelled by our troops. The criminals fled to Costa Rica. One attacker died in the clash.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the Costa Rican Government stating that these actions fully confirm information in the possession of the Nicaraguan Government, information that will be made public at the proper moment. According to this information, Somozist counterrevolutionary groups operating in Costa Rican territory plan to open a southern front, in line with CIA plans, to implement a new phase of the Reagan administration's war against Nicaragua.

This note also states that, as has been said on previous occasions, one of the objectives of the enemies of our people is to cast doubt on the neutrality of the illustrious Costa Rican Government and to provoke incidents between our countries in an effort to deteriorate the existing cordial relations.

Sincerely interested in preventing this situation, the Nicaraguan Government has asked the Costa Rican Government to take whatever measures necessary to prevent a continuation of attacks on our territory and the development of counterrevolutionary activities in Costa Rica.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DESCRIBES FIGHTING NEAR JALAPA

PA040400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 May 83

[Communique No. 14 issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Office on 3 May 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The advance of the counterrevolutionary task forces that entered our country from Honduras through the Jalapa area on 30 April has been stopped by the Sandinist People's Army, EPS.

2. Today fighting is reported in the mountains from El Castillo Hill to (Loma de las Filas) Hill, 13 Km northeast of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, 5 km from the Honduran border.

3. Many casualties have been inflicted on the counterrevolutionaries and to this moment the number of casualties is not known due to the heavy fighting. The EPS reports three companeros dead and five wounded.

4. Artillery support for the counterrevolutionaries continues from Honduras to prevent our troops from maneuvering.

5. The presence of Honduran soldiers on Nicaraguan territory in the area of Las Pampas has been confirmed. Las Pampas is located 14 km northeast of Jalapa, 1 km from the Honduran border. The presence of Honduran soldiers is to ensure logistic support and evacuation of wounded as needed by the invading forces.

[Issued] Managua, 3 May 1983 [Signed] Defense Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Office

## EDEN PASTORA HITS 'CUBANIZATION' BY SANDINISTS

PM031001 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 24 Apr 83 pp 41, 42, 47

[Interview with former Sandinist leader Eden Pastora by Gabriele Invernizzi "on a flight from Lima to Panama"; date not specified]

[Excerpt] Managua -- From Costa Rica, Pastora organized the "internal resistance" against the Sandinista regime. "We issued appeals on the radio," he said, "and were about to open a television station. And we distributed leaflets rallying people to the struggle, both political and military, for the day when we would have to resort to violence." He has no doubt that the people are entirely on his side. "I feel it, I know it," he said, and that is that. What about the Church? "Let us not talk about it. It is one of the principal bastions against Sandinism." And the bourgeoisie? He thought about this a while, because it is a more demanding question, then replied: "The fact is that it is in disarray. Big capital, for instance, is not speaking out, either out of fear or out of complacency."

As for international backing, he looks hopefully toward the Socialist International and "the social democratic parties of Eastern [as published] Europe." Eastern Europe? "Yes, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy... From you Socialists and Social Democrats -- Craxi, and Pietro longo, with whom I have met -- I have gained a good acquaintance with the objective situation. The Germans are only now rousing themselves from their romanticism. Because it is easy for many to be anti-Soviet at home and then to act as Marxist-Leninists in Nicaragua..."

Apart from warlike plans to bring down by force of arms "the leftwing totalitarianism of the nine Sandinista commanders," Pastora has declared that in the event of a military invasion of Nicaragua he is willing to return to defend his country. Why does he not do so? Is Nicaragua not now being invaded by gangs of mercenaries entering from Honduras, paid and led by CIA "advisers"? "Well," he said, "this cannot be called an invasion. They are Somozists, members of the guard and paid assassins, but they are still Nicaraguans and as such they cannot invade their own country, do you not think?" It seems to me that this is precisely the game invented by the Pentagon's experts in psychological warfare, and indeed Pastora's argument is flawless. So to which invasion was he referring? "That of the gringos, the Americans. But I consider it a remote threat. They would encounter the opposition of an entire people, because in Nicaragua the entire people defend the revolution, are revolutionary and Sandinist...."

[Question] So, Pastora, what are you doing, what do you want?

[Answer] No, the people are against the gringos and the guards, but also against the national leadership -- 100 percent so. Except that the national leadership is cunning and capitalizes on this popular hatred of the Somozists and gringos...and succeeds in making people forget that Nicaragua has already been invaded, a long time ago.

[Question] By whom, this time?

[Answer] By the Cubans.... All these teachers, doctors and advisers from Cuba.... The Sandinist revolution has been Cubanized.

[Question] Show me the proof, Pastora, the proof: Let me have an international journalistic scoop....

[Answer] Well, of all the visits I paid when still a member of the Sandinist government, 8 out of 10 were to Cuba or the socialist countries. And then there are the simple things which, however, are very significant: When the commanders speak, they imitate Fidel in their rhetoric, their postures and even the way they applaud...."

[Question] Let us try to be a little more specific, Pastora.

[Answer] When rationing is introduced and press freedom is restricted, is it not like in Cuba?

[Question] Mr Pastora, it is not a matter of rationing [razionamento], but a matter of restrictions [tesseramento], which is something different. As for press freedom, it is true that there is censorship, but it is also true that Nicaragua is a country at war.

[Answer] So you are telling me that simply because of an ideological issue the land must belong to the state and it is intended to transform the peasants into proletarians?

[Question] I say that at present state-owned land totals only 23 percent and that according to the plans it must not exceed 25 percent. However, assuming, as you say, that the Sandinist revolution has become radicalized, which is certainly a fact, is this to be seen as a cause or an effect of the U.S. assault? In other words, who started it?

[Answer] The gringos, definitely. From the beginning there has been pressure from them -- first the economic and political blockade, then the military escalation. But it was known from the outset that this was how it would turn out: U.S. imperialism has always existed in Latin America. But now there is also the threat of Marxism-Leninism....

[Question] And it is this that you condemn above all, forgetting the former, perhaps with the risk of playing into the hands of the United States and becoming its dupe.

[Answer] It is true: That is a terrible risk for someone like me. Indeed, I am convinced that it is already happening. Because when I say that there is no press freedom in Nicaragua, and Reagan says so, he is manipulating me. But it is a fact: Press freedom does not exist!

[Question] Have the Americans never tried to contact you?
[Answer] Of course they have.
[Question] Let us talk about it some more.
[Answer] No.
[Question] Why have they so far staked everything on the former Somozist guards?

[Answer] Because they are fools. It is the same foolishness that they displayed against Cuba, in Vietnam, always and everywhere. Also because for them the guard is the ideal card: Unprincipled people, servants of the gringos, men who have sold out....

AIR FORCE ACCUSED OF STRAFING MISKITOS

PA280434 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The Voice of Sandino, which is part of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, hereby presents and reports another criminal act by the traitorous collective and the foreign occupation army against the Miskito people on the Atlantic Coast. We bring before our heroic people the charges that the Council of Elders of the Misurasata [Miskitos, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity] Nicaraguan Indian organization presented to the OAS Human Rights Commission. Here are the charges:

The Council of Elders of the Misurasata Nicaraguan Indian organization reports new violations against the human rights of ethnic minorities in Nicaragua to the OAS Human Rights Commission.

We, the members of the Misurasata Council of Elders, who represent our Indian people, sent a letter to Dr (Guillermo Vargas Carreno), chairman of the OAS Human Rights Commission. We reported to that organization that planes of the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, machinegunned columns of Miskito refugees who were fleeing Nicaragua to neighboring countries in search of a safe haven.

This happened in the settlements of Mukuwas, (Anandi) and Fruta de Pan, which are located between the mines of Siuna, Rosita and Bonanza. The settlements are on the banks of the Bambana River which flows into the Alamikamba River in Zelaya Norte Department on Nicaragua's northern Atlantic coast.

The bombing was complemented with machinegun fire from helicopters against the Indians in these settlements. This completes their destructive action against ethnic minorities.

The report was sent to Chairman (Vargas Carreno) but, due to the silence maintained by the commission over which he presides, we have come to the conclusion that our previous reports have been shelved. This attitude has allowed the criminal communist regime of the nine commanders to constantly violate the most elemental human rights of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Creole minorities.

The report also recalls that last March the dictatorship's planes machinegunned columns of Miskitos who were fleeing to Honduras. This genocidal action caused more than 30 deaths, including women, children and the elderly.

The letter is signed by (Whisky Ciego) of the Misurasata Council of Elders.

We ask all our brothers on the Pacific side and other inhabitants in the national territory: How long will we continue permitting these crimes against our brothers on the Atlantic coast? It is time to end with all these irregularities and crimes. It is time to pick up Arde's rifle of liberty because it will give us the definite triumph over the regime of terror of the nine Somozas who betrayed and handed over our revolution to the interests of the Soviet imperialism. The hour of our real liberty is approaching!

REBEL ACTIVITY REPORTED IN NUEVA SEGOVIA AREA

PA301615 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Capt (Rodrigo Gonzalez), officer in charge of the border troops in Nueva Segovia, reported yesterday that four counterrevolutionaries died in one of the six attempts that were made to enter Nicaragua from Honduras. The counterrevolutionary casualties occurred in the place known as El Arado, 13 km south of Ocotal.

The other attempts to enter Nicaragua were made in the areas of San Pedro, (Laca), Las Mercedes, Santa Rosa, (El Suze) and La Cantina. The former Somozist guards, stopped by the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] in the entire region, fled back to the Honduras after having kidnapped eight tractor operators from the (Laca) area and five peasants from La Cantina.

Captain (Gonzalez) told the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA that the civilian population has joined the EPS in some combat to defeat the Somozist mercenaries.

LIBYAN OFFICE ON SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PA021454 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Apr 83 p 12

[Press communique issued by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people's office in Panama -- no date given]

[Text] Some news media linked to Western and U.S. imperialist circles have been involved in a campaign of slander and confusion against Libya in recent days in an effort to damage our country's good relations with the Latin American peoples.

No one can ignore the fact that Yankee imperialism is behind this offensive, seeking to cover up its crimes in the world, especially in the Middle East and Central America.

The position of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah clearly favors the causes of liberation and supports the Latin American peoples. Libya's support for the Sandinist revolution and the Nicaraguan people has been clear from the outset. Commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has declared that Libya will support the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist revolution against U.S. aggression and against the Somozist bands, just as it supports the Salvadoran people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and against the military dictatorships in Central America.

Libya is a small country and has no political or economic ambitions in any part of the world, but it does uphold high and noble principles, including aid to brothers and friends in liberating themselves from U.S. imperialist and Zionist hegemony.

REAGAN COMMENT ON GROUND STATION ATTACKED

PA031713 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] A few weeks ago U.S. President Ronald Reagan, drunk with anticommunist and anti-Cuban hysteria, showed the world, in his ridiculous role of defender of mankind, a picture of the Caribe Satellite communications ground station, located in the Jaruco area near Havana since 1973. He called it a special operations base that threatens U.S. security. These extremely shady arguments were intended solely to create a current of opinion necessary to his plans to invest new funds in nuclear weapons and to increase U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

The ridiculousness of his statement is all the more obvious if we bear in mind, as we have already pointed out, that the Caribe communications station has been in operation for the past 10 years and is well-known internationally. It is a new step taken by Revolutionary Cuba in its struggle to sever its dependence on imperialist communications media, which monopolized satellite transmissions on the Western continent until recently. [15-second break in transmission]

This station sends and receives television signals. It began its operations with the reception of pictures of the military parade held in Red Square in Moscow. [50-second break in transmission]

Many young specialists trained in Soviet schools work in the Caribe station. They are in charge of improving reception and transmission.

One of these specialists, Antonio Vasquez Marti, who is in charge of the receiving and transmitting sections, explained the station's operation to us:

[Begin Vasquez recording] The station's specific task is to link Cuba to most of the Socialist countries and to Europe and Algeria. We also link to some Western capitalist countries, like France, England and Spain, through traffic originating in our station within the Intersputnik system, which is already used by European countries. [end recording]

Vasquez Marti also gave many details on the benefits derived from the satellite communications station:

[Begin Vasquez recording] The installation of the Intersputnik station and afterward, the medium-range Intersat station that was built in 1979, on the occasion of the sixth meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, have permitted our country to overcome its communications dependence. Before the existence of these stations, the Intersputnik and Intersat, our country was practically dependent on the United States for its international communications. We can now say that our country has freed itself from dependence on the United States in international communications. There are still a few international communications channels controlled by the United States. [end recording]

ALLEGED HIJACKER OF U.S. PLANE IDENTIFIED

FL031930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] On Sunday, 1 May, at 1930, a U.S. aircraft with 10 crewmen and 202 passengers aboard on a flight from Puerto Rico to the United States was diverted from its route to Havana's Jose Marti Airport by (Rigoberto Gonzalez Sanchez).

(Gonzalez Sanchez), of Cuban nationally, had left the country legally in 1969. He had been convicted of attempted hijacking in the United States, had served 4 years in prison and was subsequently released on parole.

The aircraft, crewmen and passengers, after being attended to at Havana's Jose Marti airport, departed for the United States.

The perpetrator of the act was placed at the disposal of appropriate authorities.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

FL031705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has been received by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Llompart conveyed greeting from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

In turn, Chancellor Kreisky sent his greetings to Fidel and the Cuban people. Present during the meeting was Cuban Ambassador to Austria Floreal Chomon Mediavilla.

After his arrival in the Austrian capital, Rodriguez Llompart has had meetings with (Edauranan Kane), executive director of the UN Industrial Development Organization, and with Ferdninand Lacina, Austrian secretary of state for economic affairs and development aid.

PEREZ HERRERO HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT KARMAL

FL292246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party, has held talks in Kabul with Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo.

Perez Herrero, also a member of our party's Secretariat, arrived in this capital 4 days ago. He was invited to attend the festivities commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Afghan revolution, accompanied by an official delegation.

During the talks with Karmal, the Cuban leader conveyed to the Afghan leader greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the Afghan revolutionary anniversary.

Karmal expressed gratitude for the message from the Cuban leader, whom he described as a great revolutionary, and noted the support received by Cuba, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement.

The Afghan president referred to the gains made by his country's revolutionaries in the struggle against the mercenary bands which have infiltrated that Asian nation. Karmal said that the only terrorist groups that remain are carrying out criminal actions against the defenseless population.

Perez Herrero said he was greatly impressed by the great demonstration last Wednesday in Kabul in support of the revolution and its leaders.

In a speech at the anniversary ceremony, Perez Herrero pointed out that despite the great geographic distance separating Cuba and Afghanistan, their peoples are united in the common struggle for a better future.

DELEGATION ATTENDS AFRICAN LABOR CONGRESS

FL031800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Pedro Manuel Menchaca), a labor union leader from our country, termed as positive the presence of the Cuban delegation at the eighth congress of the Organization of African Labor Union Unity. (Menchaca) headed the delegation from the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions to the event, and to the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the African labor organization which recently ended in the Ethiopian capital. He said that the Cuban presence was hailed with enthusiasm by most delegations from over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, which attended the celebrations. He pointed out that the labor meeting was strongly in favor of the unity of the African labor movement and that firm steps have been taken to attain that objective in the immediate future.

DELEGATION TO LABOR MEETING IN MONGOLIA

FL031730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The international labor union meeting on the subject of the labor unions in the struggle for peace was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, today. It was attended by delegations from the central labor union organizations of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, as well as representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Japanese General Labor Union Council.

Those attending the meeting emphasized that no task is more urgent than that of broadening the struggle of the peoples for the safeguarding and consolidation of world peace during the current conditions of serious complications in the international situation. All participants approved and supported the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the other nations of the socialist community and of all the progressive forces of the world, aimed at preserving mankind.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES FRENCH, CONGOLESE OFFICIALS

FL031140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has had a meeting with (Michel Charase) and (Bernard Garcia), advisers to French President Francois Mitterrand and French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. During the meeting, various aspects of the relations between Cuba and France were discussed.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez yesterday also received Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate of the presidency of the People's Republic of the Congo, who has arrived in this country as head of the delegation to the fourth intergovernmental session of the Cuban-Congolese Joint Commission. During the meeting, the development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation was analyzed and the increase of the bilateral trade and cooperation relations was noted, as well as the prospects of further increasing those relations in the future.

## GRENADA

### CORRECTION TO BISHOP SPEECH ON MILITARY MANEUVERS

St George's Domestic Service in English at 0000 GMT on 26 April rebroadcasts Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's speech originally published in the 25 April Latin America DAILY REPORT on page S 1 under the title "Bishop Hails Military Maneuvers, People's spirit," which permits the following correction:

Page two, last line make read: ...shouts from crowd].

I tell you comrades, these comrades were [words indistinct] out in the sea as well as their targets and turning their antiaircraft weapons towards the (?left), towards the sea, (?their guns) and they kept shooting truck after at those rocks in the sea and hitting the rocks every single time. It was an amazing exercise. [Applause] But what is particularly memorable about that achievement is that 99 percent of the comrades who were involved in this shooting exercise with the antiaircraft weapons, 99 percent of them were militia comrades, militia comrades, not our regular troops. [applause] And a second memorable thing about that is that fully 40 percent of those comrades behind the antiaircraft weapons were women, fully 40 percent were women. [applause]

It really is a major lesson for Ronald Reagan and his warlords to contemplate that when they come down here, they are not even bound to meet our full-time comrades in the army, they will meet our militia force and they will meet a lot of women in the militia and it is they who will be (?opening the lead). [Applause]

Another set of news, comrades, another set of news, our comrades who were driving our armored vehicles. We saw these comrades on the 13th of March in our motorcade [words indistinct] around the country. Today again we saw these comrades bringing the armored vehicles around the country. Yesterday we saw the comrades in a counter-attack, in a counterattack at the time. When they were going to recapture an area that was taken by the enemy and when we saw these comrades in the armored vehicles moving to their assignments, it was again a really impressionable thing to see, a really impressionable thing to see. At one point today one of these armored vehicles was [words indistinct] convoy and thrown into the ocean [words indistinct]. One of the comrades driving the vehicle was driving as if nothing was happening. As a matter that seeing armored vehicles today, we're seeing them almost as much as we're seeing the (?MTS) and the comrades driving almost as as good, if not better, than other comrades driving other vehicles in town. I think these comrades are the heroes of this maneuver. [Applause] And comrades, I want to point to another set of news before we close. And that is the comrades in the RFG, the comrades from Radio Free Grenada. There is not just the fact that these comrades are in part responsible for this turnout, because of the tremendous job they did over the last few weeks in building up excitement around the maneuvers. That was an important tool. But something else happened last night and it is something I want you comrades to know because many of you will not know. One of the exercises that was planned last night was to send some troops to take over the radio station. And when these troops arrived, they found the militia made up of the workers of RFG working and ready for them and every time they came they were beaten back and were never able to capture our radio station after many attempts last night. [Applause]

It tells you how important it is for us to develop these work-place militas, it tells you what can be achieved by militia.

And the comrades from the central police station. I also want to recognize these comrades for their outstanding role. These comrades in the central police station also had to defend their police station last night, their headquarters. And at one point, when we passed there we saw them in the defensive preparations. And Major (Patrick) McLeash, the acting commissioner of police headquarters. And I want to tell you comrades, that in all three different attempts to seize the police headquarters and finally the police used their (?guards) to throw them out of the place. The police were able to hold on to their headquarters. [applause]

And the comrades in the PRA [People's Revolutionary Army], the drivers of the armored cars, heroes of the maneuvers. Our comrades in the antiaircraft units, heroes of our maneuver. Our comrades from RFG, heroes of the maneuver. Our comrades from central police station, heroes of the maneuver. But most of all, comrades, the biggest heroes of all, all of our comrades of the People's Revolutionary Militia, who turned out in such large numbers, who stuck it out over the weekend and who performed very brilliantly. Give yourselves a long round of applause. [applause]

And again comrades, another salute and round of applause for our heroic and courageous people for the role they played in giving us all the food free and in ensuring today that as we drove along, we had ice cream, we had (?mabi), we had juice, we had water, we had free drinks, we had (?fun), we had (?treats), we had bread, I don't know what else we didn't get. Our people gave us everything today. Salute our hero people. [applause]

And on the platform we have tonight, comrades, our comrades from another revolutionary process, building their own revolution. Comrades who have come to express their solidarity with us in Grenada. And comrades that we always express our solidarity with. Comrades whose leader has come to our country on three different occasions and each time was very warmly received by our people. Salute comrades from Suriname and the Suriname revolution, who are here with us. [Prolonged applause]

So comrades, I leave you with the same closing words that Comrade Coard left you with. The importance of ensuring even as we prepare to defend out country, even as we take our task of defense seriously, even as we emphasize in our minds the necessity [words indistinct] to nonetheless remember that we have a revolution to build. That our revolution has three pillars. That every single pillar is important. That we cannot do without any pillar. We have to continue to build the pillars of the people, so that our people's democracy [words indistinct]. We have to continue to build the pillar of the (?rights of the masses), build our economy and increase production. And at the same time, of course, we have to have that pillar of national defense. We have to have pillar and the capacity to defend our (?fortress), to defend what we have fought for and what [passage indistinct]

Long live the People's Revolutionary Militia! [Shouts, applause] Long live the People's Revolutionary Army! Long live our Revolutionary Armed Forces! [Shouts] Long live our workers, farmers [words indistinct] [crowd shouts: Long live] Long live the people of free Grenada! Long live the people's revolution! Long live the Nicaraguan revolution! Long live the struggle of the people of El Salvador! Long live the Suriname revolution! (?Forever), (?Forever), (?Forever)! (Supplying additional portion of speech missing in original due to break in transmission)